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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59° 3 p.m. 63°
Humidity " 73 " 58

December 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63° 3 p.m. 87°
Humidity " 46 " 48

7834 日七初月一十

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917.

四拜禮 號十二月二十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The "Guillotine" Speech Explained.

London, December 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Trozky today explains his reference to the guillotine mentioned on December 17 as being purely hypothetical. He referred to what an enraged people might conceivably do if disappointed about the conclusion of peace and the receiving of promised lands.

Ukraine a Democratic Republic.

London, December 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Ukrainian Rada is proclaiming a Ukrainian Democratic Republic, forming part of the new All-Russian Federal Republic and including Kiev, Podolia, Volhynia, Obozreni, Poltava, Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Kerson and Taurida without Crimea, also Kark, Holt and Voronezh if the inhabitants so decide. The Cossacks have occupied the eastern part of the Voronezh government.

The Maximalist newspaper Pravda announces that Maximalist Commissioners have sent to the Ukrainian Rada a forty-eight hour ultimatum declaring that unless the Rada renounces all further attempts to support General Kaledin, the Maximalists will declare war on Ukraine.

A General Peace.

London, December 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, Herr Kuehlmann (the German Foreign Minister) and Count Czernin (the Austrian Foreign Minister) telegraph that they will arrive at Brest-Litovsk tomorrow. They invite M. Trozky to join them "in order to initiate a general peace."

M. Trozky Shouted Down.

London, December 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Trozky was shouted down at the Peace Congress owing to his guillotine speech. He left the hall with Maximalists shaking their fists and recriminating.

Speedy Peace Expected.

London, December 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, in expectation of a speedy peace, units are increasingly leaving the Northern Front.

To Cancel Foreign Loans?

London, December 19.
The Times correspondent at Petrograd states that there have been various hints by the Bolshevik press that the "Government" intends to cancel all Foreign Loans when it is definitely ascertained that the Allies refuse to participate in peace negotiations. Time will show whether this threat is simply a mode of putting pressure on the Allies. It is noteworthy that the Frankfurter, the principal organ of German finance, is horrified at the thought of the Russians repudiating debt.

THE BRITISH STAFF IN FRANCE.

Important Changes Foreshadowed.

London, December 19.
The Times says it is understood that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is making some important changes in his Staff at Headquarters, which has practically been unaltered since the time of Viscount French. There is not the slightest suggestion of a change in the High Command.

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Considerable Aerial Activity.

London, December 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders south of Fontaine Les Croisilles. Hostile artillery is active east of Bellecourt and between Lens and Armentieres and east and north of Ypres. Aeroplanes on Monday bombed an aerodrome near Contrai, Roulers station and aerodrome, and Ledeghem and Menin stations. We brought down two and drove down two. One of ours is missing.

Intense Artillery Duels.

London, December 19.
A French communique says:—There is somewhat intense artillery duelling on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the region of Canaries Wood and B-z nvaux.

AMERICA'S HUGE SHIPPING SCHEME.

London, December 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Charles Piaz has been appointed Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in succession to Rear-Admiral Harris, who has resigned. Mr. Hurley has issued a statement explaining that the reorganisation of the Corporation discloses the fact that 8,395,000 tons dead-weight of shipping is being constructed. He says the conditions on the Pacific Coast are so improved that records are being broken in the speed with which the ships are turned out. The construction work is progressing as fast as human labour can turn it out. He added:—"We are close to the point where the results of what has been done will be apparent to everyone."

THE CONVOY SYSTEM.

London, December 19.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chichester Money stated that the general result of the convoy system has been a great diminution in losses, only two per cent. of the homeward bound cargoes having been lost in November.

THE ALGERIAN OILFIELDS.

London, December 19.
The Times correspondent at Paris states that the contract initially by Messrs. Pearson and the Governor General of Algeria for the exploitation of the abandoned Algerian oilfields now awaits the ratification of the French Government.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER AERIAL RAID.

German Aeroplanes Bomb London District.

London, December 19.
It is officially announced that aeroplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts at 6.15 last evening. Some reached the London district and dropped bombs. The raiders also bombed Kent and Essex. Reports of casualties and damage have not been received. Our guns and aeroplanes engaged the enemy.

Two Hours' Firing.

London, December 19.
Last night's aeroplane raid was the first while the moon has been so young. It was merely a thin sickle in an ink sky. Firing was intermittent for over two hours but was less intense than usual. Many workers in the West End had barely started homewards when it began. Pedestrians quickly disappeared to shelter.

BRITAIN'S FOOD OUTLOOK.

Lord Rhoonda Takes a Firm Stand.

London, December 19.
Lord Rhoonda, addressing the London Boroughs Food Committees, said that he was taking steps to end the food queues, which were centres of discontent. The question was mainly one of distribution. Local Food Committees had a large discretion and should initiate schemes for stopping queues as Birmingham, Sheffield and other places had already done. He was considering a proposal compelling every customer for butter and margarine to register at one shop. He was a thankful task but he did not intend to resign. He would take drastic action in the interests of the nation. He was not afraid of vested interests, as there was no fear of the Germans starving as yet. There would be privations and the people must tighten their belts. But there was no fear of losing the war if people showed the grit which he knew they would. "The tonnage question will get worse before it is better. Steps have been taken which leave no room for profiteering. If all traders were registered the transgressors could be struck off the register."

Replying to questions, Lord Rhoonda said that there was not enough margarine, butter and bacon in the country. The quantity of margarine produced was rapidly increasing and by next summer it would be four times as much as in 1915, but the supply from Scandinavia was likely to be restricted. The food question generally was causing great anxiety for the future. There was no danger of a famine in meat, but there was likely to be a great shortage of wheat. The position was more serious than two months ago, owing to the demands of France and Italy, and compulsory rationing was probable. He added as regard meat that if breeders did not supply cattle at fixed prices he would not hesitate to commandeer cattle. We may have to control the whole supply of margarine, as he suspected that the multiple shops were encouraging queues for the purposes of advertisement. The price of milk during the winter would not be changed but it would be three pence a gallon cheaper in the summer. The supply of tea would shortly be sufficient and it would belong to the Government, which could do what it liked with it.

Tea a Necessity.

London, December 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. R. Clynes, representing the Food Controller, and referring to the proposed measures for the better distribution of food, said that Lord Rhoonda took the view that tea was a necessary food. All the Indian and Ceylon teas required would be purchased and imported, the supplies to arrive early in 1918. The distribution would begin early in February. Wholesale and retail profits would be strictly controlled and the average prices now paid would be substantially reduced.

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

London, December 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German newspapers report that the Turkish Foreign Minister is proceeding to Berlin.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

London, December 19.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chichester Money said that five British steamers were damaged in the Halifax disaster and about two-thirds of the crews were killed.

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

London, December 19.
A Palestine official message says:—We seized high ground to the east of Abudis, south-east of Jerusalem, taking 117 prisoners. Our casualties were considerably fewer than the Turkish dead. Our aeroplanes bombing boats and troops at the north end of the Red Sea flew four hundred feet above sea level.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION.

London, December 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate has accepted the House of Representatives resolution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the United States.

A NEW K. C. B.

London, December 19.
The King has invested Vice-Admiral Lowther Grant a Knight Commander of the Bath.

THE JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

London, December 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that Viscount Ishii, in a speech, referring to the Japan-American Agreement, emphasised that there was no suggestion of interference with China. He was confident that the Chinese would soon be satisfied to be partners to an agreement which so materially contributed to the strengthening of the good relations of Japan, America and China. The undivided energy of Japan and China should henceforth be directed towards strong being the forces of the Allies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A Further Enemy Claim.

London, December 19.
A German official wireless message states that the Austro-Hungarians have taken a thousand prisoners east of the Breno.

Two Enemy Attacks.

London, December 19.
An Italian official message states that the enemy launched attacks from the north-east and north against the Solarolo salient. Franco-Italian artillery broke up the former. A Division of the German Jaeger Regiment carried out the latter, which failed after a desperate struggle.

A German Claim.

London, December 19.
A German official wireless message states:—There has been lively artillery firing between the Breno and the Piave. We captured parts of the enemy position to the east of Monte Solarolo.

A POST-WAR SUGGESTION.

London, December 19.
In the House of Commons, Mr. David Davies suggested that Britain should propose to the Allies a Treaty for the total exclusion of all commerce, shipping and trade with the Central Powers until they abandoned all occupied territory, made complete reparation for crimes and accepted the Allies' proposals for self-determination of nationalities, international arbitration and limitation of armaments, after the war.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the suggestion would be carefully considered.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE VICTORIA CROSS HEROES.

London, December 19.
The "Gazette" contains the names of nine new Victoria Cross winners, four of whom have been killed. The recipients include two Canadians and one Australian. Their deeds which are recorded as usual show extraordinary heroism. Indeed, the awards are mostly for several distinct acts of such heroism of which the following examples are typical.

Major Alexander Lalone, late of the Yeomanry, for seven hours in semi-darkness held a position against heavy shelling and cavalry charges. Ultimately all his men except three were hit. He ordered those who could walk to move slightly to the rear and then continued the most heroic resistance. When finally surrounded and charged by the enemy he stepped into the open and continued the fight until mortally wounded, thus carrying out orders to hold the position at all costs.

Second Lieut. Clement Robertson, of the Tank Corps, knowing the risk of the tanks missing their way, led them about over ground which was heavily ploughed up by shell-fire, in the face of heavy shelling, machine-gunning and rifle firing, towards the objective, although he must have known that his action would almost inevitably cost him his life. He was killed after reaching the first objective.

Corporal William Champ, late of the Yorkshires. When the advance was checked by intense machine-gun fire from concrete blockhouses and snipers in ruined buildings, Champ dashed forward with two men against the largest blockhouse. His companions were knocked out, whereupon he immediately collected more bombs and, calling on two other men to follow him, again rushed forward. He was the first to reach the block-house and killed many of its occupants. He then entered and brought out a machine-gun and twenty prisoners, whom he brought back under heavy fire from snipers. He again went forward encouraging and cheering his men and succeeded in rushing several snipers' posts. Finally he was killed by a sniper. His courage and self sacrifice were magnificent in relieving what was undoubtedly a very critical situation.

THE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE.

London, December 19.
The text of the armistice published in Vienna shows that it extends from noon on Nov. 17 to noon on Jan. 14. It also applies to the Russo-Turkish theatre in Asia. Troops on the present fronts will not be strengthened or transferred, unless the transfers were already begun at the time of signature. It prescribes conditions for the development of fraternisation. Intercourse is permissible between sunrise and sunset at certain places, where not more than 25 persons unarmed may assemble simultaneously. The exchange of newspapers and letters and the sale of goods is permitted. The armistice applies to naval and aerial forces in the Black Sea and the Baltic. Attacks against merchantmen by warships to cease. As far as possible the Russian Government undertakes to guarantee that the naval forces of the Entente in these waters will behave similarly to the Russians. Seven Armistice Commissioners shall meet at Riga, Drinsk, Brest-Litovsk, Berdichev, Kozlovat, Focani and Odessa to carry out details.

An additional clause provides for the early military withdrawal from Persia "according to the principle of freedom and independence of a neutral Persia."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, December 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

CANADIAN ELECTION RESULT.

Ottawa, December 18.
Sir Robert L. Borden's Union Government, which went to the country for the endorsement of the Conscription Act, has been triumphantly re-elected. The returns give the Government 128 and the Opposition 87. Twenty results have not been received.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been defeated at Ottawa, but overwhelmingly elected for Quebec East. All the ministers have been re-elected except two, representing Quebec constituencies.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 19.
The silver market is steady.

BREAKFAST TABLE SHORTAGE.

Supplies of Tea and Bacon Run Out.

The following is from the Daily Chronicle of Sept 25:—
Sir Arthur Yapp yesterday commenced his duties as Director of Food Economy, spending the morning at Grosvenor House in conference with heads of departments. His campaign for national economy is to be launched without delay.

In a preliminary glance at the food problem, Sir Arthur has spoken of the importance of economy in the consumption of bread, meat, and sugar. At the same time the call is to be for general food economy.

Illustrations of the need accumulate. There are at the moment marked shortages in tea and bacon; while it is prudent sparingly to use butter, which is shortly to come under Government control.

Although there is no suggestion for officially rationing tea, many shopkeepers are adopting their own rationing plans, some of which limit counter sales to 1lb. a customer. That has been the case with multiple companies who have had difficulty in buying stocks to meet normal requirements during the past few days.

"Curtailed supplies are expected to meet an increased demand," said a representative of one of the large companies. "Certainly more tea is being consumed; people drink it morning, midday, and in evening—in many quarters it has taken the place of luncheon beer." The only way to relieve the shortage is to secure larger imports, for there is plenty of tea awaiting shipment.

A number of suburban shops ran out of tea during the weekend, and opinions were expressed that hoarding has been partly responsible for this, cases being cited in which householders had bought much in excess of ordinary needs during the past fortnight. Women, it is stated, have gone from shop to shop making purchases, and others have more boldly doubled and trebled their orders.

"It is only a temporary shortage," was the assurance given at the Ministry of Food yesterday, coupled with the hint that people might drink more—coffee, of which there is an abundance. "The bacon shortage may continue for the next two months. Every where pigs are fewer. The first improvement may be in America's output."

"The cottager cannot economically keep pigs nowadays," one is told in answer to the criticism upon modern prohibitive legislation, and it is added that there is good opportunity for the bigger men, commanding ample means, to increase their stocks.

Meanwhile shops have been running out of bacon, and uncontrolled prices have been running up. Irish bacon bought the other day at 2s. 2d. a lb. was unobtainable, its rankness conveying the impression that it was fish-fed. A leading hotel had no bacon to put on at breakfast yesterday. A house-keeper journeyed over a wide suburban area before she could buy the class of bacon she required; and in the end it cost her 2s. 6d. a lb., plus 4d. for train and bus fares.

"Every description short and no improvement in sight"—this is how a shop-keeper summed up the position.

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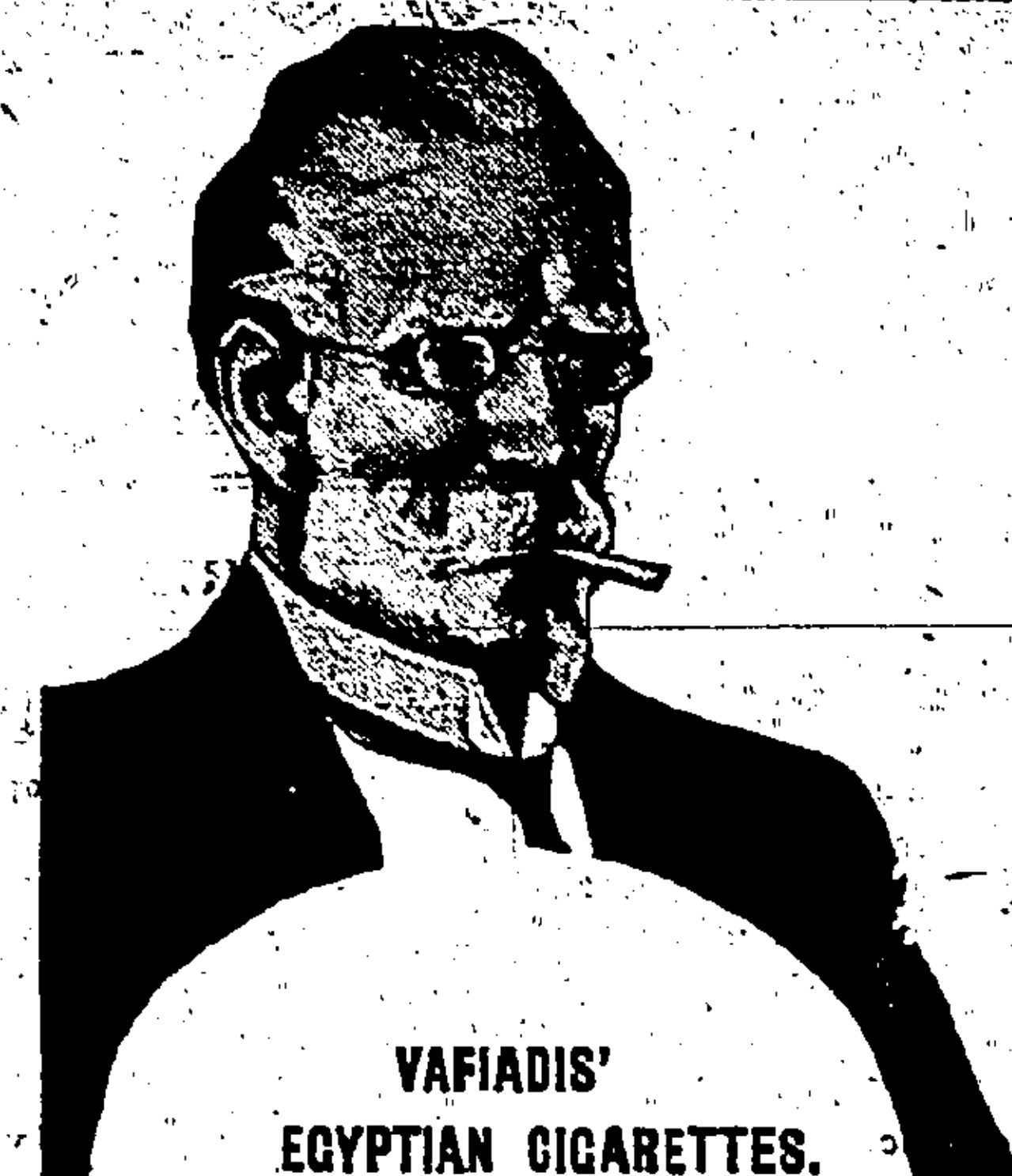
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GENERAL NEWS.

The New Maid.
The arrival of a new maid from
Ireland was given as the excuse
why the house of Sir James
Bartie, O.M.G. (who figured in
the Mesopotamia operations),
showed excessive light.Return From the War.
Two soldiers, awarded im-
prisonment at Middlesex Sessions
recently for burglary and theft,
laughed at their sentences and
exclaimed: "There are no bullets
in prison."War Bread Penalties.
The manufacturers of an in-
digestion powder for adults told
St. Pancras Tribunal their output
was sixty tons a year, but, since
war bread had come in the sales
had gone up by leaps and
bounds.More Pay for Dockyard Hands.
By Admiralty Order, augment-
ed war increases will be added to
the civil pay of all Dockyard em-
ployees serving with the military
forces, and their wives will there-
fore receive about 3s. per week
additional.Well-known Boot Manufacturer
Dead.Sir Edward Wood, who was
four times Mayor of Leicester,
died recently, in his seventy-
eighth year. Sir Edward was
founder of the firm of Freeman,
Hardy and Willis. He raised
\$100,000 for the Leicester Royal
Infirmary.Opium Smuggling.
Just before the Qm Maru sailed
for Shanghai, says the *Nagasaki
Press*, police arrested two Korean
passengers, who were found to
have a quantity of opium in their
possession, valued at Y.8,000,
which they had purchased at
Vladivostok, presumably with
the intention of smuggling it
into Shanghai.Statesmanlike Generals.
British generals are making
reputations for statesmanship.
The late General Maude's pro-
clamation on entering Baghdad
was a diplomatic masterpiece.
General Allenby entered Jerusa-
lem on foot and placed the
Mosque of Omar under Moham-
medan control. It was ever so,
but not quite so conspicuous.
What would German generals
have done?An Air Raid Problem.
The Metropolitan Water Board
sought recently at North London
Police Court to recover from the
occupier a quarter's water rent
in respect of a house rendered
uninhabitable during an air raid.
The collector produced a Statute
under which it appeared that the
occupier was liable. Defendant
was given an opportunity of
settling with the Board.Camberwell Sergeant's D.C.M.
Sergeant Dennis Hallinan, of
the Royal Irish Regiment, who is
a general labourer in the employ-
ment of Camberwell Borough
Council, has been awarded the
D.C.M. for gallant conduct during
a raid on hostile trenches. The
gallant soldier is already in
possession of the military medal.
The Mayor is endeavouring to
obtain the presentation of the
award to Sergeant Hallinan by
Lieut. General Sir Francis Lloyd
at a public meeting of the council.The Ningpo Rebellion.
The Captain-Superintendent's
report for November in the
Shanghai Municipal Gazette
gives a succinct account of the
Ningpo rebellion, the moral being
thus summed up:—"The whole
affair is yet another instance of
how in this country a small gang
of unprincipled ruffians can
exploit the political situation for
their own profit. In this case the
profits netted by the promoters of
the trouble and the losses in life
and property suffered by their
dupes and victims were alike
considerable."Not The Princess.
Madame Florance, a Rumanian
young lady 22 years of age, who
had been stopping at a Japanese
hotel at Yokohama, went up to
Tokyo on the 6th inst. in company
with the Rumanian Consul and ap-
peared at the Metropolitan Police
Office. She presented a letter of
introduction written by the Ruma-
nian Minister. It was this young
lady who had been mistaken for
Princess Tetiana, second daughter
of the deposed Tsar, and had been
subjected to a police examination
at places. She applied for pro-
tection and the stopping of the
annoying situation. From a Jap-
anese reporter. She is on her
way to the United States.

NOTICES.

Death of Mr. R. D. Pullar.
Mr. Rufus Daniel Pullar, senior partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. J. Pullar and Sons, dyers and cleaners, of Perth, died in an Edinburgh nursing home recently. He was the elder son of the late Sir Robert Pullar, and was born in Perth in 1861. At Edinburgh University he devoted special attention to chemistry and took a course of study in the Department of Science and Technology at the University of Leeds. He then returned to Perth to take his place in the works, becoming head of the firm on the death of his father in 1912. He interested himself greatly in scientific pursuits, and was a life Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and a member of the British Association. He visited America and the United States as a member of the Association and paid frequent visits to Paris, Lyons, Berlin, and other Continental cities for the purpose of studying the dyeing and cleaning trades of those centres. In addition to his business activities he devoted much time to public work and took prominent part in the educational and philanthropic institutions of Perth.

MOUTRIE'S



About 6 o'clock an illuminations tree was erected, beside which stood Father Christmas with a smiling face. The tree was tastefully decorated with presents, bonbons, etc., Mrs. Halliday and the R. A. ladies being responsible for the decoration, whilst Capt. Bacon, O. O. E. L. and T. R. E. kindly superintended the illumination. Great excitement prevailed among the children as Father Christmas removed the presents from the tree and handed them to Mrs. Halliday, who presented them to the children named by Father Christmas. After the tree was stripped, Father Christmas called all the children together and expressed the hope that they had all spent a jolly time. He called for three hearty cheers for Mr. Pamsby, Capt. and Mrs. Halliday, officers and ladies R. A. The tree was given, followed by the usual

"tiger." Major Passby replied, thanking Father Christmas for his standing and adding to the merriment. He called for three cheers for Father Christmas, which were lustily given, followed by a "whisper."

During the afternoon the party was visited by Major General Sir Miss Ventris, Capt. Cassel and the Rev. C. L. and Mrs. Cooper Hunt.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
 It was laid out in 1917 "DON DORR" said the ALLURE
 SUFFRAGE FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, THROAT, BRONCHITIS,
 COLIC, AND ALL OTHER AFFLICTIONS. THE ONLY REMEDY
 OFFERED, ON FREE, CATHARTIC, NUTRITIONAL, AND
 THESE DISEASES, AND WORKS OF THE "ALLURE" OFFICE
 THE NEW FRANCHISE, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576,

NOTICES.

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The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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SEAMEN'S INDEX

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sittings!

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Case No. 1.-\$22.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 Bots St. Estephe Claret | 1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac |
| 1 " Light Dry Sherry | 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch |
| 2 " Port Full Bodied | 1 Whisky "E" Quality |
| 2 " Gin | 1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky |

Case No. 2.-\$28.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Bot. St. Marcou Champagne | 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac |
| 1 " Burgundy Beane | 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch |
| 3 Bots St. Estephe Claret | 1 Whisky "E" Quality |
| 1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Fandant's | 1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky |
| 1 " Port Superior Light Invalid | 1 " Gin |
| | 1 Orange Curacao |

Case No. 3.-\$32.

- | | |
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| 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality | |

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition: Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE.

EDE-LUCHUNG.—On December 19th, at the Union Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. Kirk Macdonald, Ferguson Johnston, second son of Lanching Ede, of Shanghai, to Esther Ruby, third daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. James Luchung, of No. 6 Basilea, Lyttelton Road, Hongkong. Shanghai and Australian papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917.

THE GERMANS' "TIP AND RUN" NAVAL PROCEDURE.

It is quite apparent that new tactics will have to be adopted to counteract the success that is attending the "tip and run" procedure that has been adopted by the German Navy. Within little more than two months two convoys have been suddenly attacked in the North Sea, with serious loss to neutral shipping and, to a less extent, to the prestige of the British Navy. On October 16, it will be remembered, enemy vessels of the cruiser class successfully attacked in the North Sea nine vessels escorted by two British destroyers. It was recognised by the British Admiralty that this was a serious blow, and, in the opinion of the general public, its seriousness was hardly lessened by the explanation to the effect that the wireless installation was "by a concatenation of certain circumstances" rendered inefficient. It was hoped that it would be clear to all that an escort of two destroyers was insufficient, but evidently the Admiralty has thought otherwise. The result is that a second and very similar "tip and run" attack by German cruisers has again been successfully made. Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, pays a tribute to the officers and men of the attacked convoy for upholding the proudest traditions of His Majesty's Service. That is expected; but it is not enough. Instead of praise, which the officers and men doubtless thoroughly deserve, it would be much more to the point to offer sympathy, as they appear to have been inadequately supported. This certainly seems to have been the case with regard to the attack on the 12th instant, and is almost as much so with regard to the point with regard to the attack on October 16. It is apparently the case that the blockade is not so effective as it ought to be, and until that point is made absolutely certain the convoys must be of a kind that they will be able to cope with the enemy's new tactics on more equal terms. Either this must be done or larger vessels must be within reasonable distance to lend assistance if need be.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the North Sea is an immense stretch of water. It is, in fact, 140,000 square nautical miles. It also should be remembered that we have a coast subject to attack of 566 miles in length, from Cape Wrath to Dover; also, that the area of vision for a light cruiser squadron, with its attendant destroyers at night-time, is well under five miles—five square miles in 140,000, as Sir Eric Geddes emphasised some time ago in a speech delivered in the House of Commons. And, regrettable as these two "tip and run" actions are, it should likewise not be forgotten that since the Scandinavian convoy system was started last April thousands (the figure mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes in his speech in October was 4,500) of ships have been safely conveyed, and that until the first of the two actions now under discussion took place not a single ship had been lost by a surface attack on the Scandinavian convoy.

However, the time has certainly arrived for drastic steps to be taken. The blockade must be more rigorous, and a more vigilant look-out must be made for sudden enemy rushes; for it is regrettable, with the enormously increased Navy that we now have, together with the support that is being rendered by the Navy of the United States, that enemy cruisers can be allowed to emerge into the open and their destroyers even to reach the mouth of the Tyne, without being more effectively challenged than unhappily has been the case of late.

An Absurdity.

The public interested in racing has probably been wondering why, in view of the coming Meeting, no mention has been made in the Press of the usual drawings for subscription griffins. We have been enquiring into the matter and have gathered that quite fifty ponies have arrived in the Colony and have already been drawn for. But apparently because there is an objection in certain quarters to racing at the present time, there appears to be a disinclination to give the newspapers the customary information. This, to our way of thinking, is a piece of sheer nonsense, for no doubt training times will soon be appearing in the columns of the Press and in due course the Meeting proper will come off. Why therefore any obstacle should be raised to the publication of the drawings we cannot possibly conceive. In this Colony there is too great a tendency towards the view that information on almost any subject can be suppressed at any and everybody's whim. That is an attitude against which we strongly set our face, and now, for the information of those interested, we may as well plainly put it on record that these ponies have arrived and are already in training for the forthcoming Races. Our only regret is that we are unable to secure particulars of the drawings.

The Food Problem.

Lord Rhonda, in his capacity of Food Controller, made it perfectly clear to the London Boroughs Food Committee, whom he was specially addressing on Wednesday, and to the nation generally, that the food problem at home, while it is still a matter for serious consideration, is by no means such as should occasion anxiety. So long, of course, as the submarine menace exists, it is certain that the necessity for conserving the Nation's food supply will be among our most serious problems. "There was no fear, however," said Lord Rhonda, "of the Germans starving as out." His Lordship appears thoroughly to grasp the intricate problem he has in hand, and he makes it plain that profiteering will not be tolerated and that the Government will not hesitate to control the price and regulate the production of any commodity which it may think desirable to handle. He says: "The tonnage question will get worse before it is better, and steps have been taken which will leave no room for profiteering." It is right and proper that such a statement should be made. This is no time for glossing over so serious a matter, and the people, knowing the worst, can feel certain confidence in looking forward to brighter prospects in the near future.

Russia's Loans.

Among the items of news that are to hand from Russia, none is perhaps more disquieting than the telegram from the Times Petrograd correspondent to the effect that the Bolshevik press hints that the Government at present in power "intends to cancel all Foreign Loans if it is definitely ascertained that the Allies refuse to participate in peace negotiations." This would certainly be a matter of much gravity, as Russia of late has become indebted to England, the United States and France for very large sums, to say nothing of large quantities of munitions and various other kinds of war material. Besides, thousands of investors in practically all the Allied countries have Russian Government stock and are in one way or another interested in Russia's finances. It is, therefore, to be hoped, as is shrewdly suspected, that the hint referred to "are merely a mode of putting pressure on the Allies." If it is otherwise, and the Bolsheviks are misguided enough to repudiate the loans, it may be confidently stated that the time will not be far distant when they will be brought to a more honourable way of thinking—and one more conducive to their safety.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NOT AN HOUR OF YOUTH BUT IS TREMBLING WITH DESTINIES.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the appointment of General Sir William Robertson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff in succession to Sir Archibald Murray.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Christmas Shopping.
Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. are remaining open all day on Saturday and Monday.

Cricket.
A full day match has been arranged for Monday, December 24, on the Civil Service ground, between the Civil Service Cricket Club, and Mr. Penrhyn-Fane's team representing Hongkong University Past and Present. Play will begin at 11 a.m.

Tyram Tuk Waterworks.
We are informed that it has been found necessary to postpone the date for the laying of a memorial stone to mark the completion of the Tyram Tuk waterworks, which was to take place on Saturday. The date will be announced later.

Catholic Services.
We are informed by Bishop Possoni that the Very Reverend James A. Walsh, of New York, Superior of the Catholic Foreign Mission Seminary, will preach at the Catholic Cathedral at the 9.30 Mass on Sunday, the 23rd instant, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church at the 10 o'clock Mass.

A Brave Officer.
The following extract is from a letter received from an officer serving on the Western Front:—"It may interest you to know that the officer who was with me in the Ypres fight came from Hongkong, Desma (A.F.) of Butterfields—one of the best fellows I have ever met. He did some fine work and I have never seen a braver man, but, as so often happens, he was killed towards the end of the scrap."

For the Portuguese Red Cross.
Last evening a repeat performance of the entertainment given at the Club Lusitano on Monday evening took place, when once again the large hall was crowded. The swing with which the first performance was marked was again noticeable and it was evident that the large audience thoroughly enjoyed the programme from start to finish. "The Stunts" were again really admirable. We understand that quite a good sum has been raised for the Portuguese Red Cross Fund, this being later forwarded to the Portuguese Ambassador in London.

The Opium-Smuggling Ring.
Two Chinese of the better class were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium. Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for the defendants, and, asking for a remand till to-morrow, pleaded not guilty on behalf of both. Mr. Wood granted an adjournment. Mr. Tratman prosecuted and said he must oppose any application for bail, as he did not think the man would appear on it. He had reason to believe that the defendants were important men in the opium smuggling ring. His Worship said they had asked for bail and he would fix it at \$5,000 each.

Japanese Coolie Charged.
A Japanese coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, with assaulting a Chinese woman and two girls in Praya East. A little Chinese girl said that she was walking with her mother and sister in Praya East when defendant and some other Japanese men came behind her. Defendant got hold of her queue and pulled it so hard that her head was jerked back. Her mother and sister were jostled. Similar evidence was given by the mother and sister. Defendant's version of the affair was that he was walking behind the women, and the little girl's queue touched his hand, and the mother turned round and struck him. Defendant was remanded until to-morrow.

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 21.

General:	
Mr. A. G. Warren (Monthly sub.)	10
Staff General Post Office (Monthly sub.)	18 25
Staff General Post Office (Monthly sub.)	41 35
Chinese Recreation Club, collection at tennis match between Messrs. Elmore and Norman and Ng See Kwong & Wong Po Keung Staff Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd. (Monthly sub.)	36
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly sub.)	49
H. E. Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G. (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly sub.)	250
Britishers (Monthly sub.)	50
Mr. H. Skott (Monthly sub.)	100
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Monthly sub.)	100
Wong Sin Woon (Monthly sub.)	50
Messrs. Lane Crawford & Company's Staff (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. D. W. Trautman (Monthly sub.)	150
Mr. T. Sutherland (Monthly sub.)	30
Mr. L. A. Langley (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. J. C. Wildin (Monthly sub.)	5
Kowloon British School (Monthly sub.)	13 50
Victoria British School (Monthly sub.)	10
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly sub.)	50
L. N. L. (Monthly sub.)	50
Mr. E. Irving (Monthly sub.)	10
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly sub.)	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly sub.)	3
Sergeant Willis (Monthly sub.)	3
Messrs. Pantreath & Co. (Monthly sub.)	100
Mr. C. B. Brooke (Monthly sub.)	25
Mr. A. Chapman (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. Vald Bjerris (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. E. Owen Carsten (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. T. Kring (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. A. C. Pedersen (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. F. E. A. Worsee (Monthly sub.)	5
Mit Singh (Monthly sub.)	5
Orderly (Monthly sub.)	21 70
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Monthly sub.)	25
Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. E. Davidson (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (Monthly sub.)	20
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly sub.)	30
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Monthly sub.)	5
"A Fisherman" (Monthly sub.)	50
Anonymous (Monthly sub.)	10
Staff General Post Office (Monthly sub.)	18 25
Staff General Post Office (Monthly sub.)	41 35
Anonymous (Monthly sub.)	20
Anonymous (Monthly sub.)	2
Mr. V. Sorby (Monthly sub.)	25
Staff Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd. (Monthly sub.)	80
Mr. H. T. Jackman (Monthly sub.)	50
Monthly subscriptions	1,017 50
Blind Soldiers & Sailors Fund.	
Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.)	25
Ladies' Bridge Book (Monthly sub.)	16 16
Navy and Dockyard (Monthly sub.)	42 76
A. W. (Monthly sub.)	5
Monthly subs.	120

THE MISSES WOODS.

Huge Success at the Victoria.

The reputation of the Misses Doris and Aileen Woods as entertainers of first-class order has firmly been established in Hongkong. For some time past these two charming girls, who give their novel turns in such a bright and jolly manner, have been monopolised privately and last night at the Victoria Theatre was the first chance they had of appearing at a public show. Their fame had gone before them and there was a very crowded audience to give them welcome. Both upstairs and downstairs was packed to overflowing, the whole of the pit being reserved for the soldiers and sailors, and from the way in which Jack and Tommy joined in the choruses it was evidently not the first time they had heard the Misses Woods.

There was one thing more than another that pleased the audience and that was there was no waiting. No sooner had one of the songs been sung than another was struck up and things went right merrily. Some very popular numbers were given, including "Every Tommy's Got a Girl" and "England." The American songs at once "caught on," these including "On the Trail to Santa Fe," "Are you from Dixie?" (it seemed that the majority of the audience were), "Poor Butterfly," "Down Honolulu Way," "Goodbye Boys," "Be my little Baby Bumble Bee," "Everybody Two Step," and "Where did you Get that Girl?"

It is to be hoped that the Misses Woods can be prevailed upon to stay longer in the Colony. One thing is certain—they will never grow stale. They are far too novel and they appear to have a wonderfully wide selection of songs at their disposal.

To-night there will be a complete change of programme.

Pillaged by Swatow Revolutionists.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with attempting to export 258 silver dollars to Canton. It was stated that several dollars were concealed in her clothing and what remained was found in the bag. Defendant said she did not know the laws. She had come from Swatow and the revolutionists had pillaged her belongings. A fine of \$25 was imposed and the woman was advised to convert the money into bank notes.

Pipe Fund.	
Monthly subs.	10
Prisoners of War Fund.	
Some members of the Hongkong Club	8 10
Mr. Denman Fuller (Helena May Institute Recitals)	222
Mr. A. W. Smith (Monthly sub.)	25
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association.	
P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. E. A. Nisbet (Monthly sub.)	25
Officers' Families Fund.	
P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)	10
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)	30
Mr. H. B. L. Dwyer (Monthly sub.)	25
Monthly subs.	100
Red Cross Fund.	
Collected at St. John's Cathedral at the American Thanksgiving Day Service	338
Collected on s.s. "Suwa Maru" by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle	41 46
Halifax Relief Fund.	
H. W.	50
Mr. & Mrs. O. Boswick	50
Already acknowledged	\$4,459 28
and	680,012 21
	\$684,472 97
Amounts remitted &c.	638,762 28
Balance in hand	\$25,702 71
R. J. STABBE, Hon. Treasurer. Hongkong, 19th December, 1917.	

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, it was stated that "the term 'whisky' is not recognised in official records for revenue purposes." Another inquiry into Scotland. And still another. The Ministry of Food declares that the "Scotts current bun cannot be allowed." The paste covering requires two bakings, and therefore comes under the Cakes and Pastry Order. R. L. Stevenson looked upon this time-honoured Yule luxury with little favour. He describes it as a dense, black substance, inimical to life.

Lord Warwick's book of Reminiscences, which has just been issued, contains some excellent stories, none better than that which he relates concerning Disraeli who had to refuse the late Lord Roslyn the "comfortable job" of Master of the Buckhounds. "Thus did he accomplish that difficult task—"The old Premier looked him up and down for a full minute and at last broke out. 'It can't be done, my dear Roslyn, it can't be done, I could not be responsible to the Crown for the effect of your language upon the neck. But don't be disappointed. You shall be Commissioner to the Church of Scotland instead.' The supreme joke of the situation is that Commissioner, Lord Roslyn, duly became!

The ex-Dowager Empress Marie of Russia, whose condition is reported to be very serious, was never among those whose German blandishments deceived. "I hate Germans," she once declared. "I have hated them ever since they took Schleswig from Denmark. I am a Dane. We in Russia have believed too much in the Germans and allowed them to fill too many important official positions. But I know one man whom they could not deceive—King Edward VII."

An interesting example of Anglo-American friendship is the war gift of \$300 which the citizens of New Hingham, Mass., have sent to Hingham in Norfolk, for the relief of those who have suffered in the war. The money, largely collected from Unitarian sources through the instrumentality of the Rev. Louis C. Cornish, a former minister in New Hingham and now secretary of the American Unitarian Association, has been forwarded to the Rev. Lawrence Redfern, of the Octagon Chapel, Norwich. He will hand it over at a town's meeting to the Hingham Parish Council. There have been many friendly passages between the mother and daughter towns ever since about half the population of Hingham in Norfolk crossed the Atlantic in the second quarter of the seventeenth century and established New Hingham. Among gifts from the English town are part of an old stone font, an oak chair, and a piece of ancient carving from the parish church, and the ancient mounting block from the village green. The last was formally presented by Viscount Bryce, the then British Ambassador. In return its American namesake sent to Hingham in Norfolk a block of field granite, while more recently a bust of Abraham Lincoln has been given to Hingham Parish Church by his descendants now living in America.

"Squid tactics"—camouflage at sea—have, of course, been frequently used during this war. The Germans first employed them in the action of the Dogger Bank, when their torpedo boats ran in between our line and their battle cruisers and enveloped the latter in a cloud of smoke. Many an officer and man who has crossed the Channel in the last three years has had experience of this device, and of course, the most recent bombardments of the Belgian coast have been carried out under a similar protection provided by certain craft but useful little craft which we possess in large numbers. The real inventor of the system, if I recollect rightly, was Arthur Ditz, who saved his beloved Paris from the wrath of Moonsieus by means of a cloud, and afterwards Aeneas. As regards the present affair, we seem once more to have gone one better than the Germans, and to have developed the device beyond their original crude application of it.

AMERICA'S WAR PRISONERS.

Given Every Necessity and Comfort.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The United States has opened negotiations with Germany for an agreement to govern the treatment of prisoners of war taken by either nation. This is being done with the hope of obtaining the best possible conditions for Americans taken prisoner on the battle-front and to show Germany how well its prisoners in the United States are being treated.

Already, through the Red Cross at Geneva, the United States has begun forwarding food and other necessities to Americans held in Germany, of whom there are now more than 100. It is realized that as the American troops increase in numbers on the battle-front more prisoners are bound to find their way to the German camps.

A nation pinched for food itself probably will feed its enemy prisoners last. To lighten the confinement of Americans who will have to undergo the hardship of prison camps will at the same time alleviate the suffering of families at home, which naturally will be distressed at accounts of German brutality and underfeeding of their enemy prisoners.

German military prisoners of war in the United States besides receiving every necessity and comfort, have the pay and privileges of their rank in the United States army and navy. They are housed in model sanitary camps, and recently one of the prisoners sending a letter to his prospective wife in Germany wrote that the pay he would accumulate during his imprisonment would permit him to retire from the navy and set them up in a little business.

Photographs showing the comfortable surroundings of interested German prisoners in this country have been forwarded to Germany by the War Department through the State Department and a neutral agent. They are intended to show that interned Germans are well treated by the United States and to reveal the expectation of the United States that similar consideration will be shown American soldiers and sailors who may be captured by Germany.

Two classes of German prisoners are detained in this country. One is comprised of German sailors taken into custody when the United States interned various vessels at the beginning of the war. The other class is comprised of civilians who have been arrested and are now being detained under governmental regulations for various reasons.

The principal detention camp is at Fort McPherson, Ga., where approximately 850 war prisoners are held in custody of the War Department. At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., there are 165 enemy aliens, who are not, strictly speaking, prisoners of war. At Fort Douglas, Utah, there are 517 prisoners of war and eighty interned aliens.

Altogether there are 1,364 actual prisoners of war in custody of the War Department and about 400 interned enemy aliens held at the request of the Department of Justice. Of this number about three score are located on Taboga Island, Panama. It is estimated that Germany is now holding 150 sailors taken from American ships by commerce raiders and other German vessels, besides the first prisoners taken from General Pershing's forces.

The detained Germans, wherever located in the United States, are considerably treated and are not given onerous tasks. The duties assigned are strictly in accord with international law. Their work has been confined to construction of barracks, the cleaning up of grounds about the camps and light road work about their barracks.

Reading and recreation facilities are provided and the photographs collected from the several detention camps show German prisoners going through outdoor gymnastic exercises and staging amateur plays on improvised stages in the recreation rooms.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
Pte. W. O. Shiner, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 14th December, 1917.
Sapper A. Kinross, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 18th December, 1917.

Leave.
Lieut. H.R.R. Hancock, "A" Company, is granted 3 weeks' extension of leave, from 31.12.17.
Pte. E.H. Sharp, "A" Company, is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 12th December, 1917.
Spr. E.M. Sleight, Engineer Company, is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 9th December, 1917.
Spr. O.H. Arnold, Engineer Company, is granted 2 months' leave, from 17th December, 1917.
Corpl. A. A. Bolton and Pte. T. Arthur, Machine Gun Company, are granted one month's leave each, from 19th December 1917.
Pte. S. G. Goad, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave, from 19.12.17.

Transfer.
No. 622 Pte. H. Watkins, "B" Company, is transferred to Engineer Company, dated 18th December, 1917.

Camp.
Reference Infantry Battalion order No. 1 dated 17. 12. 17, the dress for N.C.O.s and men parading at Low Camp at 3.30 p.m. on 22nd instant will be marching order (without mess time).

The following are detailed to act as umpires:—Station force, Major D. Macdonald; Kowloon force, Major G. E. Wakeman.

Twenty (20) rounds blank ammunition will be issued to each N.C.O. and men at Low or Station.

Orders.
From this date until 4th January, 1918, no Corps Orders will be issued from this office.

Artillery Parades.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:—
Thursday, 27th instant.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full Parade.

Friday, 28th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full Parade.
Thursday, 3rd January, 1918. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full Parade.

Friday, 4th January, 1918.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full Parade.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—
21st to 28th instant.—E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyemum. Parades as per Raters posted at Headquarters. Engine drivers at 5.30 p.m. Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Brown; Lyemum, 2nd Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lieut. Hall.
Transfers.—Lieut. R. Hall, having returned to the Colony, has resumed duty at Stonecutters.

Parades for Instruction.—No classes will be held during the fortnight ending 5th January, 1918.

Cadet Orders.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J.E.W. Board state:—
Parades.—There will be no parades on Monday and Wednesday the 24th and 26th inst.

Camp.—Saturday, 29th instant. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections will parade at Headquarters at 10 a.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections will parade at Kowloon Station at 10.30 a.m. All baggage to be brought well before the above mentioned times, so that arrangements can be made to convey it to Low Camp beds may be brought by any boy if he likes. Members are reminded that they render themselves liable to be struck off the strength should they absent themselves from Camp without first obtaining exemption from the Commanding Officer. Leave will be granted only on a doctor's certificate or in very exceptional cases.

Notice.
Sergeants' Mess.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held in the Mess Room at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd January, 1918. Every member not on duty to attend.

GOVERNORSHIP OF CEYLON.

Sir F. D. Lugard May Succeed Sir John Anderson.

Though no definite information is available as to whether or not H. E. Sir John Anderson intends to proceed home at an early date, rumour is very busy regarding changes in the Governorship of Ceylon, and even a successor to Sir John Anderson has been named, says the *Ceylon Observer*. This is Colonel Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., G.B., D.S.O., Governor General of Nigeria, Sir Frederick Lugard has been Governor General of Nigeria since Dec. 1st, 1913, after 19 months as Governor of Northern and Southern Nigeria; and he previously occupied the supreme position at Hongkong, which he filled with conspicuous ability from 1904. He was born in 1858, and married in 1902 Miss Flora Louise Shaw, an author and journalist of distinction, who was formerly head of the Colonial Department of *The Times* for which journal she had undertaken special missions to South Africa, Australia, Canada and the Klondike. Sir Frederick has served in various important military campaigns, including the Afghan War of 1878-80, being awarded a medal; the Sudan campaign of 1885, respecting which he was mentioned in despatches and awarded a medal, two clasps and the bronze star. He also served in the Burma campaign of 1886-7, being three times mentioned in despatches. A medal with two clasps was conferred on him, also the D.S.O. In the following year Sir Frederick commanded an expedition against the slave traders on Lake Nyassa and was severely wounded. The British East Africa Co. employed him in command of the exploration of the Sabaki, and he was Administrator of Uganda during the years 1899-92. In 1894-5 he saw service for the Royal Niger Co. being in command of an expedition to Borgu for the purpose of negotiating British treaties. In 1897-99 he was in charge of the expedition for British West Africa, and subsequently till 1907 held office as H.M. Commissioner of the Hinterland of Nigeria and Lagos and Commandant of the West African Frontier force. From 1900 to 1906 he was High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria, with the rank of Brigadier-General, vacating this important post on his appointment to Hongkong. His appointment as Governor of the combined Nigeria as gave immense satisfaction in South Africa. They represent a territory equal in size to the whole of France, Italy and Switzerland, with an area of 333,000 square miles and a population estimated at sixteen millions. Sir Frederick Lugard is regarded as the maker of Northern Nigeria, and Mr. H. Harcourt, referring in the House of Commons to his appointment under the amalgamated Nigeria, paid a high tribute to his work regarding him as the one man under whom the amalgamation was likely to prove a success. Northern Nigeria, Mr. Harcourt continued, was in the truest sense a product of Sir Frederick's foresight and genius. He had reclaimed it from the unknown; he had given it a legal code, differing only in the civilisation from the essential lines of native customs; he had established a native land system which, combining altruism with revenue, might well be a model and inspiration to other Protectorates. Following in his footsteps, after his departure, had come closer administration, commerce, agriculture and railway development. He also stated that Sir Frederick would spend six months in Nigeria and six months at home. The six months at home would not be treated as leave, as he hoped that, for a part of the time, the Governor would be in close consultation with, and at work at the Colonial Office.

However correct rumour may be as to the identity of Ceylon's new Governor, there can be no doubt but that, if Sir F. Lugard is appointed, he will prove a great success. He has behind him a record of which any administrator may well be proud, and his Eastern experience should well qualify him for the Governorship of the Premier Crown Colony of the Empire. His salary in West Africa has been £8,000 sterling, as against the £105,000 drawn by the Governor of Ceylon.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

FOR HOME FED

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&c. &c.

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him a record of which any administrator may well be proud, and his Eastern experience should well qualify him for the Governorship of the Premier Crown Colony of the Empire. His salary in West Africa has been £8,000 sterling, as against the £105,000 drawn by the Governor of Ceylon.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS office will be entirely CLOSED on Christmas and New Year Days. On the other holidays the office will be open for all purposes as follows:—
MONDAY, the 24th Dec. 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 9 A.M. to 12 the 26th Dec. NOON.
D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent, Imports and Exports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 24th December, 1917, all Departments will be open for business until 7 P.M.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1917.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES.

THE Management beg to announce that in future the charge for tea including the privilege of dancing will be \$1.00 per head, 25% of which sum will be donated by the Hotel Company to War Charities.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

NOTICE.

OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND INST., AND MONDAY, THE 24TH INST.

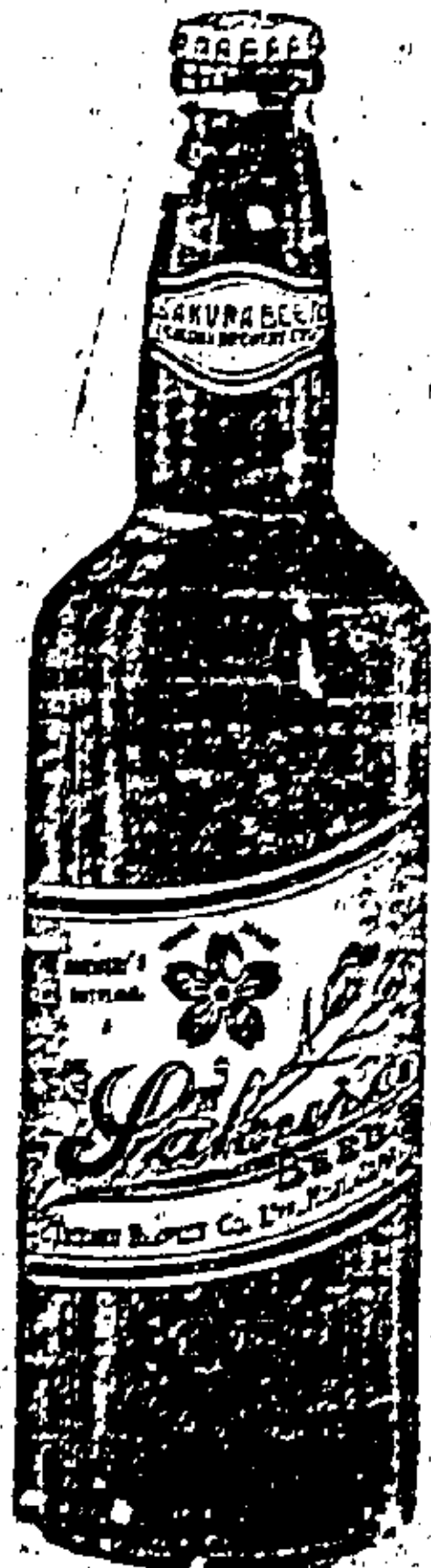
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NOTICE.

THE Offices of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on the 22nd inst., being the Winter Solstice, on Christmas Day, and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January, next, being the New Year Holidays.

A. H. HARRIS, Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
York Buildings, Hongkong, 19th December, 1917.

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1 " D.O.M.	Pint
1 " Brandy, Martell's XXX	Quart
2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 " Port, Superb Tawny	
2 " Claret, St. Julien	
1 " Sherry, Old Crown	Quarts
1 " Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 " Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart	
1 " D.O.M.	Pint
1 " Burgundy, Burgoyne's	
1 " Brandy, Martell's XXX	
2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
2 " Port, Tawny Dry	
2 " Claret, St. Julien	Quart
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 " Sherry "Vino de Paso"	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 " Peppermint, Get Frozes	Pint
1 " D.O.M.	
2 " Rich Old Port	
2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 " Brandy 20 years Old	Quart
1 " Sherry, Amontillado W.S.	
2 " Claret Medoc	
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta Maru Capt. Inadzu	T. 16,000 SUN., 13th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen Maru Capt. Saito	T. 8,000 FRIDAY, 4th Jan.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERIA MARU	19,000	22nd Feb.
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The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.
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S.S. Tjikembang 27th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari
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Tijlaroom		30th Dec.	1st Jan.	
Tijlatjap		5th Jan.	10th Jan.	Kobe
Tjikini		15th Jan.	20th Jan.	Shanghai

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 21st Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 21st Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sat., 22nd Dec. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Mon., 24th Dec. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Talsang	Fri., 28th Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when data accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Strike at Yokohama Dockyard.

Upwards of 800 workmen employed at the Yokohama Dockyard struck work on the 6th inst. They selected nine representatives who presented a request to the Manager for 30 per cent. more wages in the event of certain special allowances being discontinued. The men want to the Dockyard yesterday, but did no work. As it was feared that the strike might spread to other workmen, the Dockyard granted the strikers a holiday. The Board of Directors called a meeting to consider their reply to the strikers. The trouble is due to the fact that the Dockyard, owing to the American embargo on iron and steel materials, may be compelled to abolish certain allowances, which are now made to the workmen.

The Panama Canal.

A vessel drawing 33 feet and carrying a cargo of 10,000 tons has made the transit of the Panama Canal safely recently. This draft is three feet greater than the maximum advertised as a guide to shipping companies, and is also that much in excess of any yet permitted to pass through Gaillard Cut. This fact is encouraging to those who have hoped that the day of disastrous slides is over. The banks of the canal have held up exceedingly well through the present rainy season, which began early in June. October and November usually witness the heaviest precipitation of the year and if the "cut" is not disturbed until December 31, it is believed that the canal may be regarded as finally safe. There have been many minor earthquake shocks in the Canal zone since the opening of the canal, but none of them created any damage, while the general history of the isthmus in this respect is excellent, as far as the records go, back to Balboa's day. The dredging activities have been diminished and do not need to interfere with traffic. Two of the largest suction dredgers have been converted into cargo boats, and others are being used in the reclamation of swamp land required for special purposes. This reclamation work has created much valuable land adjacent to Panama and Colon.

Japan America and the Pacific.

In a speech delivered at Portland on November 21st, Mr. Mochizuki, chief of the Parliamentary Mission which has been touring the United States; urged the wisdom of proposals for an understanding between the United States and Japan to the end that there shall be no fortifications in the Pacific Ocean. An Associated Press despatch says Mr. Mochizuki's suggestions came with a startling suddenness and his hearers hardly knew how to take them, some putting their trust in his assurances while others still felt a lingering doubt of the Japanese not fully dispelled by the achievements of Viscount Ishii and his mission. The commissioner's utterances were the most surprising of the many surprises which the Japanese Commissioners have given to the people of the United States and have answered one of his purposes at least—they have made the people think. A guarantee that the Pacific Ocean shall forever be free from fortifications, is the suggestion made, and in support of the proposal an earnest plea and strong arguments were advanced by Commissioner Mochizuki. In part he said:—"We of Japan are faced by the necessity of retaining Marshall Islands and the other islands which we have taken from Germany. You of the United States have Guam and the Philippines. Why should our two nations spend millions each in the fortifying of these possessions? Why should we race to see which nation can build fastest and construct the most and the longest line of floating fortresses? Let us banish the distrust of the past for which there has been no real cause and come to an agreement that the possessions of the two nations need not be and shall not be fortified against each other. Why not have an understanding like the one between the United States and Canada where you have no forts along your borders and no war craft in your Great Lakes? I can see no reason, can you? The United States and Japan are not in conflict either geographically, commercially or politically. We can well be friends and show our trust in the friendship of one another. It would save millions to us both. It is a step in the way of international disarmament and the peace of the world as well."

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSGHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric lights and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Coast Service, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

THURSDAY, 20th DECEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Honam. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Honam.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Fares are issued at the Police
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to
apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
ROYAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD. Agents, the Yok Building

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be loaded
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
Fakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	1, Dec.
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, Dec.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	22, Dec.
Sandakan	Mansang	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tsimanock	J.C.J. L.	27, Dec.
Wei-hai-wei & Chefoo	Huichow	B. & S.	27, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Haiphong	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	4, Jan.
Kobe	Tai-lap	N. Y. K.	10, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Asuta M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	20, Jan.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI COAL
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISH-
IDAKE, YOSHIMOTO, MOJO, NAMA-
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW,
KAWAMADA, BISAI and OYUBAR
Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

—HEAD OFFICE—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBESAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, M. GOYA, TSUBUGA, VLAD-
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: Al, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM" LLOYD
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KONINGINDER

NEDERLANDEN,"

having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo
are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the God-
owns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after noon the 21st
December, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 25th
December, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 20th December,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From VANCOUVER & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"MAYACHI MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports. Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M.
27th December, 1917, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 22nd December,
1917, at 10.00 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10
days of arrival, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th
inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 24th instant, at
10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days
after arrival of steamer, other-
wise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Sengmoh, Winglok Street, from

Amoy.

Yungheong, from Tokio.

Gan House, c/o Nanyang To-
bacco 13, Race Course, from

Swatow.

Chan-shin-chow, 17, Third Floor,
Old Billy Street, from Shanghai.

Nam, from Shanghai.

Hosumque, 4, Chikham Road,
from Shanghai.

Potter Kremlin, from Kobe.

T. FRING,

Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairs, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

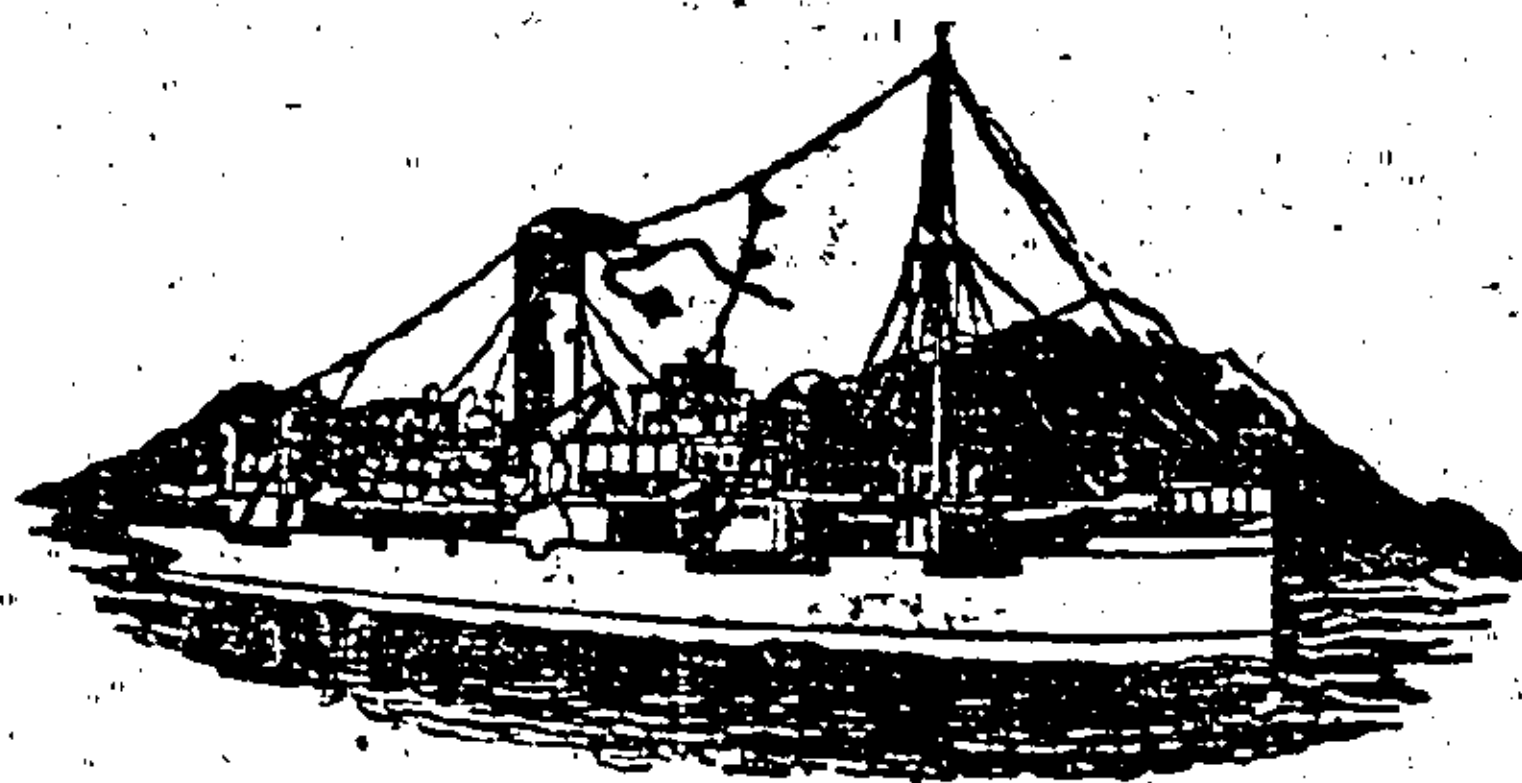
GRAVING DOCK,
78' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOO DOCK" Tel. No. 212.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Angelina, from New York.
Barretto & Co., from New
York.

Chin Mean Lin, 32, Winglok
St., from Montreal.

Chengsungh, Ijui Confection-
ery, Thongkwan Market, from
Shanghai.

Chut Hee, c/o Hong Thong
Seng, from Batavia.

Chingtai, from Guaymassomax.
Engguan Guankee, from Pen-
ang.

Fontaine Poste Restante, from
Paris.

Joseph, Astor Hotel, from
Shanghai.

Koohung, Winsom, from San
Francisco.

Limting Hotel, Chongwen St.,
from Taipei.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on December 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Tyram	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of November.

	1916	1917
Consumption	1916	1917
Population	1916	1917
Consumption per	1916	1917
head per day	1916	1917

Constant supply in all districts until 14th No-
vember 1917. Rider Mains in operation from 14th
to 14th November inclusive, the supply being re-
stricted to 15 hours daily. During remainder of
month the services to houses in the Rider Mains
District were discontinued and a supply was given
by public street fountains only. Constant supply
in all districts during November 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below
Kowloon	14th. 11th. Below	14th. 11th. Below

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of November.

	1916	1917
Consumption	1916	1917
Population	1916	1917
Consumption per	1916	1917
head per day	1916	1917

The Government Analyst's reports show that the
water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

NOTICE.

NOTICE

During the absence of the staff
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-
pore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all
communications can be addressed.

Our P. O. Box is 431

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE.

By Lieut. Victor MacClure.

Sergeant Peter Pybus of the Signal Banners hung about the Divisional H.Q. His right arm was stiff from a wound caused by a splinter of a shell that had knocked his cable wagon out of action. He had dodged the doctor who would have sent him back from the firing line, and by dint of much persuading had been allowed by his O.C. to stay near the Company. Peter was a hard worker, was most efficient, and therefore was something of a favorite with his officers. The O.C. had told him that he could rest until his wound became less troublesome, but that he had to report each day to the R.E. surgeon at H.Q. Peter did not want to go back to the General Hospital; if his wound had been a "blighty one" he would cheerfully have gone back to England, but as it was a clean flesh wound, about which there were no complications, he preferred to stay near the Company.

Peter felt restless. His arm was too stiff to permit work in the Signal office; all he could do was to moon about the Divisional H.Q. looking bored. He spent a week doing that and his arm showed signs of becoming all right again. He started bothering the Major for a job of work.

"Look here, Pybus," said the Major. "You're nothing but a damned nuisance. Go away and don't bother me. You must rest for a bit, really, and get that arm of yours properly healed. I let you stay at H.Q. on condition that you rested. Go away and rest properly."

"Oh very good, sir," said Pybus, meekly. He clicked his heels and marched out of the office. Pybus was a little man built of wiry muscle. He looked insignificant in a way, for his appearance was distinctly mild. He gazed on the world with a touch of wonder through rimless glasses. But Peter had won his first stripe by gentling a bad little horse, and sheer courage and efficiency after that had raised him to the rank of sergeant. He was a deceptive little fellow. At first sight, one was apt to think him the mildest thing that walked, but about with the gloves or a fall or two at wrestling, was the best corrective for such an opinion.

Sergeant Peter Pybus wandered round the H.Q. as far as the enclosing pickets would permit. He examined everything he could in his travels and strolled round quite bored. He was quite bored until he came to a company of Sappers working on a bridge. Then he picked up his ears and sat on a pile of billets to watch operations.

A young officer of the Sappers strolled up to him, and probably because Peter looked such a lonely little soul, spoke to him. The officer carried a roll of tracings and, before he knew where he was, he was showing them to Sergeant Peter. In a few minutes the officer and Peter were sitting side by side on the pile of wood, deep in a highly technical discussion in which mention was made of "stresses," "factors of safety," "thrusts," and all sorts of weird terms not understandable by the layman.

"Why not build the thing of reinforced concrete? I take it there's no hurry—that little bridge is capable of taking all the traffic until the advance comes off. There's bags of cement over in the factory, any amount of rails at the dump, and lashings of steel laths and bars. See here, sir—" And Peter took a stub of pencil from his pocket. He next produced a notebook of the squared paper dear to the heart of the Sapper, and he rattled off a sketch of a bridge. The officer watched in wrapt attention.

"My word, Sergeant," he said, "you're a nailer at concrete. Come and see the O.C."

Sergeant Peter and the Sapper officer strolled over to the R.E. office and found a frowny officer wrapped up in a Whistman and tracing paper.

"I say, sir," said the young Sapper officer by way of intro-

duction, "I've found a wizard in reinforced concrete. He's got a notion for that new bridge. Here's his sketch, sir."

The tousled Major grabbed the note-book and took a quick look at Peter's sketch. He shot a few rapid questions at the Sergeant and found he was talking to his master in ferro-concrete. The tousled Major grabbed a battered cap and rose from his desk.

"Come with me," he ordered. And Peter and the young officer trailed after the Major to another office. Here they found the O.R.E., a grizzled officer with a Scots accent. He wore tabs in his collar and a coloured band in his cap. Without much ceremony, the tousled Major shot the sketch in front of the O.R.E. "What do you think of that for the new bridge?" he asked. The O.R.E., pulled his spectacles down and peered at the sketch.

"Un!" he murmured, "what did this?"

"This Sergeant here," said the Major.

"Young fellow," said the O.R.E., "Ye know something about concrete—that's very apparent. A think we'll adopt your scheme, but A'll just speak to the General about it. Ye'll have to do the plans yourself. What's your Company?"

Peter explained.

"Here, Starrock," said the O.R.E., "we'll have to borrow the Sergeant from the Signal for a bit. A'll write a chit to Banks about it. That'll be all right, Sergeant."

The O.C. Signals made no bones about giving Peter in loan to the construction Sappers, and Peter found himself installed in the drawing office beside the tousled Major. He found all the instruments he needed to hand, and Major Starrock brooded over him like a mother over a child. Peter's drawings were things of joy, and two days found the scheme worked out on paper. The O.R.E., made life a burden for the rest of the Staff. He talked continually of "that great wee Sergeant," and the "bonny wee plans," till the younger members of the Staff declared that they were sick of "Old MacCrombie's 'Bonny wee Sairgint,'" and dodged the old Scots Colonel where possible. The General of the Division, himself a Sapper, came to hear of the new bridge and how wonderful it was. He spoke to Colonel MacCrombie about it.

"What's this I hear about a wonderful Sergeant you've discovered, MacCrombie?"

"Man, General," said the O.R.E., "ye've never seen the like o't. The naestest bit of construction I've ever seen in s' my this. That wee—Sergeant's a wonder!"

"Produce your plans, MacCrombie—and produce your wonderful wee Sergeant."

Next morning there was a sort of procession to the General's office. Colonel MacCrombie carrying the precious plans, Major Starrock following and Sergeant Peter Pybus bringing up the rear. The O.R.E. placed the plans in front of the General and stood back to watch the effect. The General ran a trained eye over the drawings and saw that they were good.

"Colonel! all your strains, Sergeant? It looks rather thin at first glance, hey?" said the General, looking over his horn-rimmed spectacles.

"Oh, yes, sir," said Peter. He produced a neat sheet of tables and curves and placed them in front of the General. Another inspection and a look of extreme pleasure on the General's face.

"Ah," he said, "a very neat bit of work on the Dering system."

"Excuse me, sir," murmured Peter. "It's an improvement on the Dering system!"

"What, what?" said the General. "Young fellow, you aren't troubled with modesty. Why Dering won the Buick Prize in '13."

He gazed through his horn-rimmed spectacles at a pair of mild, blue eyes that looked through rimless glasses.

"Yes, sir, I know," said Peter, "but you see I know Dering's system inside out."

"You do, do you, hey? Then perhaps you're Dering himself?"

"That's just exactly who I am, sir," said Peter. "I'm Peter Pybus Dering."

"DONT'S."

Advice to Foreigners Concerning China.

After glancing over some hundreds of foreign newspapers, magazines and trade publications, many of them containing articles pertaining to the Far East, we would like to offer some advice to Americans and other foreigners on this subject, says *Millard's Review*.

Don't use the word "Chinaman" for it is about as pleasant to a "Chinaman" as the word "American" would be to an American.

Don't use the term "Jap" for the same reason. Say, "Japanese."

Don't make invidious comparisons between Chinese and Japanese. It's about as pleasant to a Chinese to be told of the superior accomplishments of the Japanese as it is to tell an American he is inferior to an Englishman.

Don't use the word "Chink" unless you are trying to form enemies wholesale.

Don't write your friends in Canton and tell them to give your best regards to your other friends who live in Peking, for it takes longer to travel from Canton to Peking than it requires to travel from New York City to San Francisco and return.

Don't address all missionaries as "Reverend," for the one you are addressing may be a physician, a teacher, or a Y.M.C.A. worker and not a minister of the gospel.

Don't imagine that all foreigners in China live in mud, huts with thatched roofs, and subsist on rice.

Don't jump to the conclusion that because an American lives in China he is necessarily "warped" in views on the "Chinese-Japanese" question, or that the same thing is true in the other direction if he happens to live in Japan.

Don't imagine that all Chinese women bind their feet, or that all Chinese men wear queues. Modern Chinese are discarding these things, just as modern American women are ceasing to wear "hobble skirts" and American men to wear "peg-top" trousers.

Don't ask your Chinese friend whether he eats rats and dogs. It will please him just about as much as it would please an American to ask him if he ate snakes and toad-frogs.

Don't try to make persons believe you know all about China, just because you have visited Chinatown in San Francisco, Shanghai, or Hongkong. They are no more like the real China than the East Side in New York is like America. Don't say the "Far Eastern Question is of no consequence to me." Remember you may have said the same thing a few years ago, discussing European affairs.

Don't call China a "heathen" nation, for Chinese civilization was well developed when the ancestors of Americans and modern Europeans were living in caves and made of skins and obtained their food by killing wild animals with stones and other primitive weapons, and then ate the flesh raw, because they did not know the use of fire.

When writing to your Chinese friends, always use the street address, for the American Postmaster in Shanghai once estimated that there are more than five thousand Chinese in this city alone who have "Wong" as part of their names.

Don't become discouraged at China's struggles in establishing a permanent centralized government. After some thousands of years of absolutism, it isn't possible to organize a modern democracy in six years. Remember that it required several years between 1776 and 1865 for the American nation to really establish itself.

Don't send the office boy or an unpopular salesman you want to get away from the home office to represent your firm in China, for the Chinese business men happen to come in contact with may be graduates of American or European universities with "Ph. D." degrees.

Don't establish a branch office for your firm in China and expect to amass a fortune in three months. Firms that have been successful in China are those who

FIGHTING VICAR.

Gives Up £500 a Year to Enlist.

The Rev. Philip J. Kelly, Vicar of Collingham Bridge, Yorkshire, who recently disappeared from the rectory leaving a wife and six young children, is now Gunner "Jim" Kelly, of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

He left Collingham ostensibly for a cycle ride. Before doing so he sent to the people's warden the following strange letter:—

Dear Mr. Twidle,—When you read this I shall be on my way to the recruiting office, and this may be good-bye. I have resigned my living. Will you kindly make provision for duty in the future? Get in touch with my wife. Good luck.—Yours sincerely, P. J. Kelly.

The vicar had failed to turn up at church to take the services of the previous day. He had said from the pulpit on one occasion that, as a man of military age, he was quite prepared to go into the ranks at any time if the congregation thought he ought to be fighting instead of preaching.

Many efforts were made to trace his movements after leaving Collingham, but with no success until it was learned that on leaving the rectory Mr. Kelly cycled to Bradford, then proceeded by train to Chester, where he presented himself at the recruiting office and was accepted as a gunner. He is now training in the South of England for a career which will enable him to put into practice the theory he enunciated in his last letter to his parishioners, in which he stated: "My chief aim is to help you to realize that Christianity is not a kind of sentimental something which makes us feel nice inside, but the sanest expression of practical common sense."

The living of Collingham is worth £500 a year and the rectory. The pay of a gunner of the R.G.A. amounts to 1s. 2d. a day.

A Fine Film.

Mr. Blake, Manager of the Victoria Theatre, says that he has a film case on which is tacked a card reading "There is a precious treasure in this. It is five reels of celluloid—Baby Marie Osborne in 'Captain Kiddo'. Don't miss it." Mr. Blake is giving Hongkong an opportunity to obey the command by presenting "Captain Kiddo" on his Christmas programme.

have studied the field and worked just as carefully and painstakingly as they did when the business was started at home. You can't transplant an American business and expect it to blossom overnight on the soil of China. It must acclimatise itself.

Don't send your Spanish catalogues (prepared for the South American trade) to Chinese merchants and expect them to be read.

Don't give your agent in China (unless you know him to be reliable) an appropriation for advertising your product in China, without investigating as to how the money is to be spent. It may be used for other purposes, such as the purchase of an automobile by the manager, or the payment of his rent. Select your advertising mediums in China just as carefully as you do at home.

Don't expect all Chinese to be honest any more than you expect all Americans to be honest.

Don't think that because one or two Chinese in your city operate laundries, that all Chinese in China are engaged in the same kind of business.

Don't try to purchase "shop suey" in China. It's a dish prepared by Chinese in America for American consumption and is unknown in China.

This list might be extended for several columns, but the Review does not wish to deprive its subscribers in China of the pleasure of sending in additions to the list. Does anyone else know of any additional popular misconceptions regarding China and the Chinese, that are prevalent in America or Europe?

PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

Attacks in Hungary.

Mr. A. Beaumont writes in the *Daily Telegraph* from Milan under date of September 25 as follows:—

According to information from Switzerland, friends of Monsignor Marchetti, through whom the Germanic replies to the Papal Note were transmitted to the Vatican, state that further action will be taken by the Holy See to bring about negotiations for peace. The Vatican will immediately take advantage of the declaration contained in both replies of willingness on the part both of Germany and Austria to discuss the peace question, to ask each of these Powers to descend from generalities and to specify their intentions regarding Belgium, Serbia, and Alsace-Lorraine.

These questions will probably be put, not in open public documents, but in private preparatory negotiations between the Vatican, Berlin, and Vienna. It is alleged that a profound change has come over minds in Germany. The peace current is still desperately opposed by the Pan-Germanic and Prussian militarist parties, but these are daily losing ground.

The Vatican has decided to lend all possible support to the pacific tendencies, with a view to cause the tide to turn definitely in favour of peace. Germans arriving in Switzerland bring with them an extraordinary conviction that "peace must come within the next three months." The Austrians are more categorical still. They are disappointed on learning the attitude of the Entente, which demands the complete surrender of the militarists, but they nevertheless retain their conviction that the time has come when Germany and Austria must yield to the demands of the "entire civilized world." Great changes, it is declared, have taken place within the last six months in both the enemy countries. Never before was there such widespread dissonance among all political parties, and the subject of discord is the question of peace. In Germany the division exists not only between the political parties, but between the Federal States.

In Austria the various nationalities are opposed to each other, and in Hungary there is an open conflict between the Government and those in Opposition. The censorship at Budapest is permitting open attacks on the Government and the Constitution, which were impossible two years ago. Revolution is everywhere brooding, not violent armed revolt, but an intellectual rebellion, which is feared even more than physical resistance. The following is an extract from a leader published by the *Magyarrazag*, of Budapest, making a terrific onslaught on the Prussian militarists and Austro-German autocracy:—

"Theories of violence rule over certain countries, and their peoples are deceived by fictitious Constitutions. These countries are controlled exclusively by a prejudiced military caste, which mutilates every noble institution. These baneful growths must be eradicated. They have placed Europe in distress, and the longer the struggle continues the more radical must be the transformation. We still hear a death-rattle incoherence to fighting, orders forcing us to murder, raving and violent stupidity seeking to drown ideas of peace, and humiliating humane nature and intelligence. All this we owe to Prussian militarism."

The paper goes on in the same strain for another column. On the other hand, Count Karolyi, in a public speech, attacked the Austro-Hungarian diplomacy as responsible for the war. He was, it may be remembered, travelling on a political mission in July, 1914, and was on a steamer coming from America when war was declared. After some detention he was allowed to return to Hungary. He said in his speech at Cegléd:—

"Long before this universal war, during the Balkan campaign, I severely criticised the administration of our foreign affairs, because I saw that we cannot acquire friends by such a policy. It is not independent and of no

FALL FROM BALLOON.

Air Mechanic who Held on for Eight Miles.

Inquests on the two air mechanics who lost their lives through some balloons breaking away from a place on the outskirts of London were held recently.

Five captive balloons broke away. Two air mechanics named Peggs and James were caught by the ropes and dragged into the air. James let go and fell after the balloon had travelled a short distance, while Peggs fell at South Norwood.

"There was a gale," said a flight sergeant who gave evidence, "and my balloon was nearest to the wind. Suddenly there was a bang and the cable was broken. I shouted 'Stand clear; leave go, everybody!'"

"The balloon shot up into the air, dragging Peggs and James with it. They were caught in the rigging and had no chance. Eventually the other balloons broke away. James let go and fell, being killed instantly." The last he saw of Peggs was that he was hanging on to the balloon.

A second lieutenant of the R. F. C. said if the men had been able to make themselves fast they would have been saved, because the balloon would automatically deflate. The balloon drifted eight miles before Peggs fell.

A gardener who saw Peggs falling said the body crashed through some trees, and fell about three feet away from the witness. The balloon was shot down by an anti-aircraft gun.

Verdicts of accidental death were returned.

Address on Austria and Russia.

Mr. Shen Jui-fang, former Chinese Minister to Austria, gave an address to the War Commission in Peking last week concerning the present situation in Austria and the chaos in Russia.

For France. Mr. Kenneth R. Snow, recently of the British American Tobacco Co., of Hankow, and Mr. John P. Reid, late of Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., also of Hankow, were to leave Shanghai recently en route for Tsingtau to connect up with the Coolie Corps and possibly to sail for France shortly.

Siamese Institutions. The report on the Siamese post, telegraph, and telephone services for the year 1916-1917 shows that the revenue from postal receipts was Tcs 453,633; telegraph receipts Tcs 707,194; and telephone receipts Tcs 171,724. The postal payments totalled Tcs 406,413; telegraph payments Tcs 687,592; and telephone payments Tcs 157,958. The total profit was Tcs 105,594.

consequence in the Triple Alliance. I saw the danger. We were sitting on a powder mine that could explode at any moment. I decided to bring about a rapprochement between France and Austria-Hungary, and with what hopes did I not start for America? I was able to undertake the task with good hope and confidence, having seen that my negotiations with the French politicians and financiers in Paris met with appreciation and sympathy. Whilst I was on this great mission of peace the lunatics of Vienna and Berlin plunged the world into this war, and I was accused of treason against my country by Tisza's partisans and their Press, which was hired for inciting to war. My crime was that I denounced the policy of our Government, both before and during the war. We must do all in our power to bring it to a speedy conclusion. The question is, who can act as intermediary? The Holy Father might do much in the direction of peace mediation, but only the Great Powers themselves can discuss it with success."

This remarkable speech, delivered in a public political assembly, is now printed in full in the Budapest papers, and shows that Prussian militarism is beginning to receive heavy blows from the Magyars from whom such an attack was least expected.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Ladies' Championship.

In the semi-finals of the Ladies' Singles Open Championship, Mrs. Kent beat Mrs. Bell, and Miss Wilkinson beat Mrs. Digby.

The final takes place between Mrs. Kent and Miss Wilkinson on Friday, the 28th instant, at 3.30 p.m., on the Ladies' Recreation Club courts.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of December 19 as follows:—

Fong Sing-to's wound is not very serious. The bullet has been extracted. The assassin has not so far been captured.

Li Li-chun, Commander-in-Chief of Yunnan troops for attacking Fokien, has wired to various Provinces that the man who attempted to assassinate Fong Sing-to was sent by the Tachun of Fokien; therefore he must attack the latter with both naval and military forces, partly for the sake of the country and partly for revenge.

Koon Tai, the commander in Heungshan district, has reported that his troops have destroyed a robbers' lair on Koon Hill. Over sixty robbers were killed and 13 kidnapped persons were released. More than twenty people held to ransom were shot by the keepers before the latter fled.

It is reported that the Tachun will go to Kwangsi to consult with Luk Wing-ting on important military affairs and that the Civil Governor, Li In-hen, will be asked to act for him temporarily.

A grand entertainment was given by the nine Benevolent Societies and the 72 Guilds to Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi, Chen Siu-ching and Admiral Ching Pi-kwang for the purpose of persuading them to mediate as soon as possible. Dr. Wu made a speech, and Admiral Ching's speech was received with cheers. He said that his object in bringing a squadron to the South was for the protection of law and the peace of the country; therefore if any one tried to ruin the places and terrorise the people he would suppress them with strong measures.

Lung Chai-kwong has wired to Peking that he has commenced to send troops to inspect the inland and to suppress bandits. Luk Wing-ting is to return to Wuchow and will meet the Canton high officials there to consult on the military situation of Kwangtung.

NEVER NEGLECT YOUR ILLS.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of selfishness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden, and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is Anæmia—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realise that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and backaches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at shops, for substitutes do not help you. The genuine Pills are sold by all respectable Chemists, also obtainable direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 So. Church Road, Shanghai. I bottle for £1.50, six for £8. Post free.

THE DOWNS, PIGS AND TRACTORS.

Medieval and Modern Farming.

In the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. F. E. Green, writes:—

Downing, in Essex, is a curiously fascinating place. One finds an atmosphere here of medievalism as well as of modernity. Mount the breezy downs to the top of the Beacon and you will find the shepherd, either an ancient man or a youth, with his dog at his side and his prehistoric crook in his hand, watching his flock by day and folding them in the sleepy hollows by night. Go a little farther along the wind swept heights and you will find the self-brider beating the air with its weird arms, cutting and binding wheat grown on land which within the memory of living men has never known the plough. Wander amid the folds of the rolling Downs and you will find cats being harvested on chalky soil which has had its thin, stony crust torn up by the caterpillar plough which has crawled its way up these heights after traversing the Atlantic in the hold of a vessel! This you will find on Standon Farm, the property of Mr. Abraham Fels, who, like his brother Joseph, has found satisfaction in pastoral pursuits. Walk across to an adjoining farm and you will see picturesque English girls, as in the time of Bath, teasing sheaves into the corn-wain, whilst in the stack-yard are German prisoners from Lewes Gaol, throwing sheaves from the wagon on to the stack.

Down in the valley lies Ditchling, where you can buy a nicely printed edition of Cobbett's "Cottage Economy," with a preface by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, for half-a-crown from Mr. Douglas Pepler, who on a hand-press and on hand-made paper prints little books about saints and devils, and songs of freedom for the English peasantry, and on a small holding of 20 odd acres you will find him mowing his corn with a scythe. Cross the common and you will come to a little house with an orchard and a van drawn up under the shelter of trees. This is the home of Mr. Eric Gill, the sculptor, who cuts wood blocks for Mr. Pepler and adorns the Catholic cathedral at Westminster with beautiful statuary. Then, by taking the road north-east you will enter the domain of Mr. S. F. Edge through a gorgeous gateway. And it is on Mr. Edge's farm you will find medievalism and modernity in farm-methods cheek by jowl. As you enter a dense copse of hazel, strongly fenced with barbed wire, you will hear strange sounds of grunting, which makes you think of herds of swine, as in ancient times, grubbing for beech nuts, and acorns, and roots. And you will not be wrong, for in this woodland pig paradise of 110 acres roam at their sweet will 800 large black pigs, besides a number of breeding cows and heifers.

In the middle of the wood, Mr. Edge's courteous young secretary, Mr. Noakes (who has very nearly

given his eyes for love of his country), will strike the tocsin of a suspended gill, and from innumerable hidden paths in the woodland will assemble hundreds of pigs, rushing up expecting to receive their meagre, but sufficient, daily allowance of purchased food of 3lb. of pollards and nut-cake, for they have to find the rest of their living on the fallen nuts and acorns and on the roots of trees. For shelter there are little huts made of hazel-boughs, where sows can enter when about to farrow; but so much do pigs love the open air that the sows seldom care to bring their young into the world save under a canopy of leaves.

The wood is not only a summer resort for pigs, but a winter home, too, for here they stayed all last winter, excepting those where were driven into the extremely well-made modern piggeries to fatten for the butcher; and one of these piggeries, I may mention, has a front made entirely of glass, through which the sun warms the interior.

Outside the confines of the deeply-shaded woods, in the open fields which look out to the medieval conditions of pig-keeping into a scene of the most up-to-date method of modern farming. Here you will see strange-looking machines at work, ripping up and pulverising grass fields for next year's harvesting. These are the experimental tractors sent to Mr. Edge's farm for trial, and one can truthfully say that any tractor that passed through the ordeal of this soft, adhesive clay should be fit for use anywhere in this country.

The tractor which interested me most was a Ford tractor weighing only one and three-quarter tons, which can be relied upon to plough three acres in an hour at a cost of 3s. 9d. for three gallons of paraffin. When one remembers that as a rule it costs 14s. an acre to get land ploughed if you have to hire a plough, horses and man, these tractors should be invaluable to small farmers as well as to large farmers. The cost is £125. It is very reliable, I am told, in accomplishing its three acres in an hour with its two furrow plough at a depth of seven inches. But it is when used for cultivating or harrowing it shows to best advantage. When harrowing it can travel at a speed of 15 miles an hour, using a gallon of oil an hour. It took a farm hand only 20 minutes to learn how to work one of these machines.

On the average the ordinary tractor for deep ploughing takes four gallons to the acre, and with depreciation and all incidentals an acre could not be ploughed deep on heavy land under £1. The equivalent ploughing with horses, however, if it were possible to plough to the same depth, would cost at least 30s. per acre. I understand that 8,000 of these tractors have been ordered by the Government. Let us hope they will all be adequately used, for there are complaints in both Surrey and Sussex that the County Council Agricultural Committee are not doing their best to speed either the horse plough or the tractor plough.

MR. ASQUITH ON AIR RAIDS.

"They Do Not Alarm Us in the Least."

An interesting review of air work and air raids on London was made by Mr. Asquith in opening an aircraft exhibition at Leeds. The present type of aircraft (he said) has now become an indispensable part of the operations of war. I see nothing in the Zeppelin, save, perhaps, for scouting purposes. It has turned out, in my judgment, to be a ghastly failure.

But the captive balloon (the "sausage," as the soldiers call it) has proved a valuable adjunct in these days to any considerable fighting force. Over a week ago I was somewhere between Ypres and the Messines Ridge, near where the splendid fighting is going on to-day, and I saw in the air some twelve or fifteen of these captive balloons, all making their observations at different altitudes, heavily shelled at times, though unsuccessfully, by the Germans, and each protected in case of disaster by its parachute. It was a wonderful sight.

Even more remarkable, and more rapid raid has been the development of the aeroplane. The Duke of Wellington was once asked—I think it was in his old age—what had been his greatest difficulty as a general, and he said, "I have spent all my life in trying to find out what was going on on the other side of the hill." His successors, who command the armies to-day, have no such anxiety, because the aeroplane, with its photographic apparatus, and its wireless, and its capacity to soar to enormous heights, is able to provide the general and his staff with every feature of contour and of the disposition of the enemy.

Equally important, if not more important, in these days of artillery warfare, is the service which the aeroplane renders to the guns, which, with its aid, are able to aim with precision at almost impossible targets, and from almost inconceivable ranges. It is no exaggeration to say that the Air Service has become the eyes of the Army, and to a large extent also of the Navy.

There are several forms of aerial activity, on which those who lived in London have become daily and nightly familiar. But the raids do not alarm them in the least. They have complete confidence in the powers of their airmen, and of our defences to keep the raiders at bay.

You cannot visit this exhibition without feeling a fervent admiration for the gallant men who are risking their lives every day and every night in the most hazardous service, and to whose skill and devotion the Army and the Navy and the country and the Empire all owe an immeasurable debt of gratitude.

Siam's Military Mission.

His Majesty the King of Siam has been pleased to state that a Military Mission will proceed to Europe to act in union with the Allies in the prosecution of the war. Major General Phya Bija Janridhi, General Officer Commanding the 4th Division of the Army has been appointed Chief of the Military Mission, and will have the power of command over the Aviation Corps to be sent to the Western front. The Military Mission will be directly under the General Staff Department, Siam.

We are not getting the land turned over for next year's harvest that we ought to. The Board of Agriculture's inspectors should visit all backward counties and make an example of those farmers who are not putting their backs into the work.

Stepping from the ploughed-up grass field into the well-kept cattle shed you come once again into touch with modernity in beef culture. Here you will find a short-horn bull which Mr. Edge bought for 1,250 guineas when it was a six-month-old calf, and for which he has refused the handsome sum of 4,000 guineas. After this it is useless for farmers to complain that the production of beef does not pay under Lord Rhodes's war-time regulations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Gold.
The following has been received from Messrs. Samuel, Montague & Co. dated London, November 1:—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £582,850, as compared with last week's return. The Federal Reserve Board of the United States took care to emphasize in its letter to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (quoted in our letter of last week) that the principal of maintaining internal gold payments was not in any way to be affected by its objection to the earmarking of gold. The latter continued as follows:—"It must be understood, however, that any restrictions which may be placed upon the exportation or earmarking of gold must in no way affect the payment in gold whenever required, of any obligations payable in gold within the United States, whether due to domestic or foreign holders, excepting enemy holders, the regulations affecting only gold which is to be shipped outside of the United States or to be earmarked for foreign account." The Times correspondent in New York under date October 30, states:—"A delegation from Canadian Bankers has arranged with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington for the shipment of limited amounts of gold to Canada from time to time as needed to correct the exchange situation. Canada has large balances here, which are being added to by sales of grain bills."

The Shanghai Markets.
The market is again overshadowed by the political strife in the North, and business is for the moment practically at a standstill. So far the new Cabinet at Peking has been unable to bring about a reconciliation. Aside from the differences between the Northern and Southern factions, there are a number of individuals, who, from personal ambition, are causing trouble. The River trade is practically stopped, owing to the fighting at Yochow on the Yangtze above Hankow. Merchants from the province of Szechuan are said to have something like 1,300,000 in the banks here with which to purchase imports, but no business can be done. In the early part of the week, before news reached Shanghai of the fighting above Hankow, the market showed some life. At the Kungking auction on Tuesday the market was fairly steady. Greys were up, with black and whites steady. Tientsin and local buying was seen. There was little inquiry for white shirtings; 200-packages were offered. But on the following day the news of the fighting caused the market to slump and this coupled with the curtailment of exports and the money tightness stopped buying at the Ewo sale. Black Italians were down 3½ mace, whites 2½ mace and greys 1½ mace. The offering at this sale was 984 packages. The same conditions existed at the Yuenfong sale on Thursday, when a lifeless market was in evidence. Greys and whites were down a mace, while blacks were down 15 cendareens. The offering was 150 packages. The clearances were fair.

American Cotton.—Weaker. American cotton is showing a weaker tendency owing to the report that the United States Government threatens to fix the rates. The quotation on the New York exchange showed a decline of 145 points from the highest figure on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday evening the market jumped 29 points, the closing quotation for January cotton on that day being 28 3/4 cents.

Indian Cotton.—Weaker. In sympathy with the American market, Indian cotton shows a decline. Broch futures are reported under 511, and Bengale at 393. Indian Yarns.—The local market is weaker owing to the middlemen selling in consequence of money tightness. Prices have declined 1/4 to 5/8 since last week. Few sales were made in Japanese yarns during the week.

Chinese Cotton.—Weaker. Chinese cotton was weaker this week, principally through the tightness of money and the existing political troubles. The quotations for the local staple are: Tanchow, Tls. 31, Shanghai, Tls. 31, Nung, Tls. 29 50, Ningpo, Tls. 29, Taichow, Tls. 30 50.

Shipping.
Douglases s. \$77
Steamboats s. \$18
Indos (Def.) s. \$165
Indos (Pref.) s. \$33
Shells s. \$117
Ferries s. \$28

REFINERIES.
Sugars s. \$93
Malabons s. \$36

MINING.
Kallans s. 40/-
Langkats s. 15
Raubs s. \$2.80
Tronohs s. \$1.73
Urals s. 30/-
Oriental Cons. s. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.
H. K. Wharves s. \$93
Kowloon Docks s. \$135
Shai Docks s. 73

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals s. \$90
H. K. Hotels s. \$90
Land Invest. s. \$90
H. K. Hotels s. \$90
K'loon Lands s. \$90
Shai Lands s. \$90
West Points s. \$90
Reclamations s. \$115

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos s. \$175
Kung Yiks s. \$15.80
Shai Cottons s. \$1.19
Yangtzepeos s. \$6.80
Orientals s. \$2.40

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bornes s. \$6.75
China Light & P. s. \$3.51
Providents s. \$7.50
Dairy Farms s. \$26
Green Islands s. \$7.50
H. K. Electric s. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. s. \$130
Ropes s. \$29
Steel Foundries s. \$10
Trams, Low Level s. \$6.40
Trams, Peak, old s. \$3
Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90
Laundries s. \$3
U. Waterboats s. \$12
Watsons s. \$5.60
Wm. Powells s. \$6.60
Morning Posts s. \$29

DISCOUNT PER \$100.
Chinese... 20 cts. places 6 1/2% dis.
Hinesse... 10 " 6 1/2%
Hongkong 20 cts. c. par.
" 10 " "

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO THURSDAY DECEMBER 20, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS.

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MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) ... 4,000,000

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2552, 5, Chater Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

EIGHT CAR at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS.

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MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Shanghai ... \$1,500,000 at 21-

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid Up ... 562,500

Reserve Fund ... 600,000

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate.

CAPITAL & RESERVE U.S. \$4,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,248,000

U.S. \$7,248,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBEY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KIOBE, LONDON, MANILA, Peking, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 40,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... 38,000,000

Reserve Fund ... 22,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

